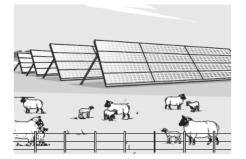


GCSE Physics B (Twenty First Century Science)

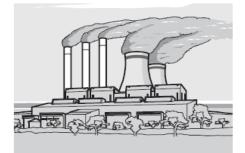
J259/02 Depth in physics (Foundation Tier)

Question Set 4

Solar farms are large power stations made up from many photovoltaic (PV) panels. Even though they are now very common, most of Britain's electricity is generated by burning gas.







A gas-burning power station

(a) Here are some data about these two types of power station.

Type of power station	Solar farm	Gas-burning
Power output (MW)	35	1400

(i) Calculate the number of solar farms that would be needed to give the output power of this gas-burning power station.

400 = 40

Number of solar farms = 40 [2]

(ii) In the table, the 35 MW power of the solar farm is the **maximum** power it can produce.

Give two reasons why the output power is often less than 35 MW.

Solar panels don't work at night and less [2] power is generated when it is cloudy.

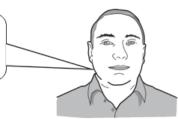
Jane



Solar farms look ugly and take up a lot of space. Their output power is really small. A gas-burning power station provides much more power. Making the PV panels is very polluting, so it's not as green as people say.

Ben

Gas is not renewable. It produces carbon dioxide when burnt which is damaging for the environment.



Describe the advantages and disadvantages of both power stations using Jane and Ben's views.

[6]

Solar Farms

Advantages

·Less pollution and no CO2 produced so better for the environment · It is renewable so it will not run out.

Disadvantages

· Ugly and they take up space. · Produces 40 x less power.

- · Solar panel production is polluting.
- . Reliant on the weather

Gras burning power station

Advantages

· Produces 40x more power than solar forms.

· Gas is not reliant on weather conditions/light levels.

- · Gras is non-renewable so it will run out (finite).
- · It produces CO2, which contributes to climate change and damages the environment.

Total Marks for Question Set 4: 10



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge